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The special topics dealt with in this report are statistics of manufactures, pp. 62-210; factory inspection, pp. 211-245; crimes and costs, 246-370; building and loan associations, 371-508; strikes.

Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Connecticut, for the Year Ending November 30, 1894. Hartford. Pp. 398.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to savings and loan associations, and the second to effects of the industrial depression, child labor, effect of reduced working time on production, and industrial education. The inquiry with regard to industrial depression covers the 15 months from June 1, 1893, to August 31, 1894. It is estimated that the industrial establishments were in operation about two-thirds of full time, employing about 85 per cent of the average number employed in 1892, paying wages monthly about 75 per cent of the monthly average of 1892, and producing about 75 per cent of the normal out-put. Reports were received from 378 establishments.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1894. Pp. 178.

Of all the published prison reports of the United States this is one of the most interesting and, from a sociological point of view, valuable. Of the 658 convicts received during 1894 it is reported that 92 had never attended any school; 510 were entirely ignorant of the knowledge of any trade. Of the total number received 26 were on their third conviction to this particular penitentiary; 14 received their fourth sentence, and 7 their fifth sentence. The prison authorities assign the cause of nearly all these cases to inherent depravity. One convict was received serving his sixth conviction, each of which was for counterfeiting, his ages on the several convictions being 23, 40, 51, 54, 56, and 60.

The criminal history is given of 138 persons received during the year 1894 who had served one or more terms previous in the Eastern Penitentiary. The history of these cases is given in detail, and covers some 40 pages. There is a statement as to 63 prisoners sent to the Penitentiary in 1894 who also had relatives in prison. The

following is a typical case, and illustrates the method of cataloguing these cases :—

HHH (A 7843), twenty-five years of age, was convicted December 15, 1894, of horse stealing, and sentenced to four years and six months. He had previously served terms in Lebanon County Prison, the Huntingdon Reformatory, and here (A 6626) one year and nine months for receiving stolen goods. Two brothers of this man have served terms here as follows: One (A 6566) now here under a sentence of two years and three months for burglary, larceny, and receiving stolen goods; and the other, after having served three terms (A 2226, larceny; A 3921, aggravated assault and battery; A 5911, assault with intent to rob), was discharged September 12, 1894, and the same day killed his wife, and is now awaiting execution, having been convicted of murder in the first degree. This brother had also served a term in Lebanon County Prison; at his first sentence here he was 17 years of age, and is now 34. All are natives of Lebanon County; all had attended school and were unapprenticed.

Fifth Report of the Board of State Charities of Indiana for the Year Ending October 31, 1894. Indianapolis, 1894. Pp. 104. Part 2. *Proceedings of the Third Annual State Conference of Charities.* Pp. 62.

Indiana has 3200 dependent children in institutions, including orphans' homes and poor asylums. The cost of maintaining these last year was about \$325,000. The average length of time which the children remain in these institutions is from four to five years. It is recommended that a state school be established for dependent children, by means of which the children should be placed out at an earlier age. One chapter is devoted to the custodial care of feeble-minded women. "Incomplete records from 39 Indiana counties show that 57 feeble-minded women, who are, or recently have been, inmates of the poor asylums in these counties, have been the mothers of 95 illegitimate children. There is no doubt that, could the complete records be secured, the number of both women and children would be greatly increased." Indiana makes no special provision for the care of epileptics. In the pauper institutions and hospitals 606 epileptics are found.

During the winter of 1893-94, the time of the depression, the poor asylum population did not increase as much as was expected. The total increase in cost was only \$7000, but the expenditure by township trustees for poor relief increased about \$75,000. The largest class of paupers in the poor asylums is the feeble-minded and the

idiotic, about one-fourth of all the inmates; the "feeble-senile" is second, forming about one-sixth of the population. Much complaint is made of the abuse of out-door relief.

Semi-Centennial of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. October, 1894. Pp. 275.

This volume contains the 50th and 51st annual reports, and, in addition, has a review of the relief work performed during the past 50 years. Since 1843 the Association has expended for the poor \$2,238,168. There are department reports on Temporary Relief, Dwellings, Food Supply, Hygiene, etc.

The 19th Annual Session of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport, October 17-19, 1893. Pittsburg, 1894. Pp. 201.

In addition to papers on general questions of relief and treatment of the dependent classes there are some 25 pages containing statistics of the different counties, in regard to the number of inmates, cost of care, and expense of administration. The subjects of the papers are as follows: State Asylum for Chronic Insane; Separate Asylum for Epileptics; Poor law Revision; Reformatory Work; Past, Present, and Future of our Charitable Institutions.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities, 1893-94. Lansing, 1895. Pp. 263.

In addition to the usual amount of descriptive information with regard to the institutions there are statistical tables with regard to the prisons, reformatories, and state charitable institutions.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections of Rhode Island. 1895. Pp. 164.

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOKS AND ALMANACS.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1895. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Thirty-second Annual Publication. London, 1895. Pp. xxxi, 1156.

It is stated that "a special feature of the present issue is the information appended to the commercial statistics of various countries with their system of customs valuation." The introductory tables relate to the value of silver, wheat crops of the world, the navies of the world, shipping, European railways, and the British Empire.